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Wellesley College News

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VOL. XXVI FRAMINGHAM AND WELLESLEY, MASS., MAY 9, 1918 No. 30

Dorothy E. Avery, 1921,
Freshman Tree Day Mistress.

THE THIRD LIBERTY LOAN.

The amount finally reached by the Third Liberty Loan at Wellesley, so far as the committee received word of credits at the Wellesley Bank, was $82,450, with about 325 subscriptions. This includes the subscriptions received by members of the Women's Committee in their office hours at the Administration Building, the amount of subscriptions taken at Mr. Austin's office, and the subscriptions made at the Bank by members of the College and reported to the Committee. It is probable that there were other subscriptions not reported.

Subscriptions reported as made and credited in other districts were $17,750, in 30 subscriptions. Again, this amount does not cover all such subscriptions, it is certain. The subscriptions as reported make the total of $100,200, subscribed by Wellesley to the Third Loan.

The members of the Liberty Loan Committee for the town desire to express to all those members of the College who by subscription, by ingenious publicity work, and by other aid, are responsible for the excellent results, their great appreciation. The Committee was most enthusiastic in its reception of the report of the total from the College. We, of the College, may in turn well be grateful to the members of the Women's Committee who gave their time and efforts so generously to make it possible for us to subscribe conveniently.

E. W. M.

FRANCE AND AMERICA.

Mlle. Clément, representing the French government and more particularly the University of Paris, charmed everyone on Tuesday evening, April 30, by her talk, given in French on *What America can teach France, and what France can teach America.* In these past six months, during which she has traveled widely in the United States and interviewed its citizens from ambassadors to working girls, she has been observing this badly understood country—for France misunderstood us just as much as we misjudged her before the war—and has discovered that the quality which we possess in a remarkable and enviable degree is "efficiency." Mlle. Clément had to say it in English; there is no exact equivalent of the word in French. "You have the word," she told us, "because you have the thing."

This efficiency, of which, oddly enough, many of us have deplored the lack, divides itself in meaning into three groups: it means to be able to produce in great quantities, instantly, and at a minimum expense of both money and energy. France, said Mlle. Clément, in developing the first meaning imputed to efficiency, is great *in spite* of her proverbial thrift—not because of it. She risks neither effort nor money. She must be taught to venture, to destroy, to begin again in a new way, to use labor-saving machines, even though unfamiliar, to produce the needed great amounts.

With the second meaning, that of rapidity, Mlle. Clément went on to say that action is like reaction for the American. Of course, in such unthinking haste, we make many stupid blunders, but it is better to make blunders and move than never to risk anything and remain static. France, on the contrary, has her share of the administrative slowness which characterizes so many of the old world nations. In America, for instance, when Mlle. Clément desires an audience with some government officer, she is told to present herself almost always immediately, rarely tomorrow, and never the day after tomorrow. In France, when making the same request, she is told to drop in around the end of the month.

The third division was a tribute to the elegance and the neatness of our efficiency, and here, Mlle. Clément's amusing examples tumbled out in profusion. In France, she said, when one wants to stop the car, one rises and drags at a rope much too far up to be reached by an arm of ordinary length. In America, on the other hand, one pushes—with an imperceptible degree of effort—a little button, a convenience the more extraordinary because it is placed beside every seat.

Realizing, perhaps, that she had been a trifle lavish in her praises of a quality which we have not thought existed to nearly so marked a degree, Mlle. Clément hastened to call to our minds that France was not altogether without her efficient moments. She rises to the occasion when the test is put her, and how well she succeeds, the splendid deeds of Joffre and Foch unmistakably show. Sporadic and spasmodic moments of efficiency are unfortunately not dependable; and although the war has developed in the French totally unlooked for facilities in this direction, the Americans still remain the people of action.

In one way, however, France has a great deal to teach us. The French are pre-eminently a race of intellectuals. They can show us a better method of putting our ideas together; they can give us an inclination towards conversation, towards meditation—us who have not the time to think.

This love of the French of thought has its beginnings in the very little children, who, if they are Catholic little children, follow the custom of periodically withdrawing from the world to listen both to conferences given them by priests and to the voice of their own minds. Having begun, the French children continue in the same way, and carry the seriousness into the realm of schoolwork. They study more intensely, with more concentration. They do not dissipate their efforts by pursuing so many lines as we do. Neither do they "drop" subjects which grow difficult, also as we do. And so, if America is able to teach France the value of efficiency, Franch is well able, in her turn, to teach us the immeasurable value of thought.

M. E. H., '19.

L. Mildred Faris, 1918,
Senior Tree Day Mistress.

A WAR MAY DAY.

After the rain of last year and the consequent postponement of May Day (and others) we were ready to join heartily with the Seniors when they cheered "The Sun! The Sun!" last Saturday morning. From the wee sma' hour of the morning when the Quadrangle was awakened by the hilarious sound of Seniors scrubbing the walk, to the last echo of the college cheer at step-singing that night, it was a perfect May Day.

The usual breathless ceremony of rolling hoops from Shakespeare to the chapel was gone through with, and we wondered how 1918 managed to sing its class song over and over *and* over again while the rest of the college marched into chapel between the two long lines,—but they did, and still had breath enough to cheer lustily afterwards. The Sophomores were perched precariously upon the hillside forming the Senior numerals long before even the Seniors had left chapel. At a given signal each Sophomore donned a purple cap, and the animated violet bed swayed rhythmically to the music of the class cheer.

1919, clever class that she is! formed a very effective "W" on the green below the numerals, —effective from the Sophomores point of vantage at any rate, though its attractiveness was not so evident to the rest of the college.

Instead of frolicking about the green all the afternoon in our usual happy-go-lucky fashion, we turned with one accord to a more serious occupation. Every college dining room was cleared for action, and a large majority of the girls in each dormitory made surgical dressings from 1.30 until 5.30. It was amazing and instructive to see how the number of dressings made in each hour increased as the afternoon went by, showing how adept we were all becoming. The result of 18,720 dressings turned out by the entire college is one of which we may well be proud, although it does not actually come up to the rumors floating about.

Step-singing in the evening was the liveliest one we have had this year, though our singing, as such, still shows room for improvement. 1920 sang her new crew song for the first time, and left everyone wondering whether they liked it or not.

Board of Editors

THERESE W. STRAUSS, 1919, Editor-in-Chief.
MARGARET W. CONANT, 1919, Associate Editor.
MARY B. JENKINS, 1903, Alumnæ General Secretary and Alumnæ Editor.
ELISABETH PATCH, 1916, Business Manager.
DOROTHY MILLER, 1918, Assistant Business Manager.

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RUTH BAETJER, 1920. EMILY TYLER HOLMES, 1920.
MARY BOOMER, 1920. ELEANOR SKERRY, 1920.
MARY DOOLY, 1921.

PUBLISHED weekly during the college year by a board of students of Wellesley College. Subscriptions one dollar and fifty cents per annum in advance. Single copies five cents each. All contributions should be in the NEWS office by 9 A. M. on Monday at the latest and should be addressed to Miss Therese W. Strauss. All Alumnæ news should be sent to Miss Mary B. Jenkins, Wellesley College, Wellesley, Mass. Offices of publication at office of Lakeview Press, Irving St., Framingham, Mass., and at Wellesley College, Wellesley, Mass., to either of which offices all business communications and subscriptions should be sent.

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GOOD CITIZENSHIP.

One of the expressions most frequently heard around campus is the term "college spirit." Everyone has heard it, everyone has used it. It is, of course, not peculiar to Wellesley. Exactly what, then, does it mean and why does it seem to stand for so much?

It seems to us that it must in its broadest sense mean good citizenship. No one who lives in a community like this one can be wholly indifferent to its welfare and still be a good citizen. A man who has had his home for years in a certain town and has never shown any inclination to wish to improve its evil conditions would not be considered a good citizen. So it is here at college. There are many things that need betterment. If there were not, what would be gained by working with them? It is a fact, and a well-known one, that college spirit has of late evolved itself into a state of constant wakefulness, known as "pep." If a girl is on the jump every minute, goes to everything, sees everything, is in everything all the time, she is immediately dubbed "peppy," and is said to possess a large amount of spirit. Naturally enough, there is nothing to be said against this kind of good citizenship; it is infinitely superior to the attitude of the week-ender and the Boston-goer. And yet it cannot be the highest form of college spirit. What about the quiet, dependable girl who makes less noise, is present at fewer occasions for merriment, and withal has the good of the college so at heart that she will slave on the "thankless" committtees and try to make herself familiar with the new Student Government constitution, so that she may call herself an actual citizen of Wellesley, and not a mere student at the college? Is she to be passed over as lacking spirit because she makes no commotion about what she does? Our college is full of just such girls, and it cannot be said that they are recognized. This is where the evil comes in. Everyone will admit that to be able to be a part of all the fun that goes on is an admirable trait and one well worth cultivating. But in our eagerness to show what we consider our spirit, let us not forget that there are other and more exact interpretations of that much-abused term, which cannot be overlooked.

THE RESERVES HAVE COME.

This does not refer to the French reserves for whom the allied world wited tense not very long ago; these are the Wellesley reserves whose existence the officials in the Red Cross headquarters began to doubt. There have been the faithful few, the "regulars," who could be counted at a special hour each and every week, but there has not been up to the past ten days any very universal spirit for the surgical dressings work. It is due either to a sudden awakening of individuals to the fact of the war effected by the constant plea for gauze and then more gauze from our armies, and to the desperate conditions on our Western front; or, it may be simply that the increase in output of surgical dressings can be accounted for purely by the new impetus which the Wellesley Red Cross organization has gained. Better fitted headquarters which will be open all day and every day, the new freshman Red Cross rooms, an improved system of drafting monitors, class competition, all these things undoubtedly give an incalculable amount of refreshed vigor to the work. But we feel that it is not this alone, that there is truly an individual realization of her responsibility by each girl who makes compresses. Only if it is this can we hope to go on with the energy which has characterized the last week's work. If we depend on class spirit, or on a strongly centralized Red Cross organization alone, there is sure to come a "slump." If our work is being done, on the other hand, from the earnest convictions of every individual that she must do her part, it will continue to gain strength from week to week.

FREE PRESS.

All contributions for this column must be signed with the full name of the author. Only articles thus signed will be printed. Initials or numerals will be used in printing the articles if the writer so desires.

The Editors do not hold themselves responsible for opinions and statements which appear in this column.

Contributions should be in the hands of the Editors by 9 A. M. on Monday.

I.

HAS WELLESLEY FAILED?

Today we have no reason to indulge in a college education unless from our training we are fitted for the work, not of privates in the world army, but of officers. It is our responsibility, as students and thinkers, to assume real leadership in the solution of problems of readjustment. Yet Wellesley has not been noted for its product of leaders in the past, and, even if it were, we would have cause in the present need to examine our college with this end in view.

In these days no bit of our study is wasted. But if we are to play our part, we must find in our study a unity of purpose, and the ability to express that purpose in some form, be it music, writing, or keeping house. No matter what else we are trying to do, as college women we should also be able to speak tactfully and convincingly, on current problems, not because we wish to impress our views on others, but because we must share our opportunities. Yet in all these requirements Wellesley shows no proof of success.

We cannot boast of numbers of good speakers, or even of convincing talkers. Forums and Class meetings too often show that we do not express ourselves well. Our Intercollegiate Debaters, certainly among the best speakers in the College, failed this year to present their case in a clear, attractive manner. We cannot count ourselves educated until we have improved this record. Few girls are taking the course in Argumentation, yet it should be popular when good thinking and expression is so necessary. Undoubtedly more could also be done through training in oral recitations. The Reading and Speaking department has much to offer. Wellesley girls cannot be slow to accept this challenge when they face it. Are *you* at ease when you say "Madam Chairman"? The need for improvements is obvious.

But every girl must have, for herself, a unity of purpose and the ability to express it, not necessarily in language, (though for the sake of woman's reputation and the world we ought to talk well, too). And unity of purpose must underlie all expression, vocal or otherwise. If our purpose is great enough, the expression will take care of itself. But have we unity of purpose in Wellesley College today? Have we unity of any sort?

Our daily life here seems to consist of a series of lumps. We have a lump of classes, a lump of discussion meetings, a lump of War Relief, and a lump of Barn. Our academic work itself furnishes such a series—lumps of Bible, History, Zoology, and French, bumping indiscriminately together, seldom dissolving or merging. Our non-academic lump is full of the same uncomfortable collisions between Christian Association, Societies, Class meetings, and lectures. Once in a while a trip to Boston or a magazine offers relief, but the collisions continue when we return. Perhaps individual effort could produce order from chaos, but such cases are few and far between. How many of us belong to two or even three discussion groups? How many of us apply our theories of Economics to Medieval History or the present war? How many recognize the relation of Ethics to College Government? Few of us, in our whirlpool, have achieved even a unity of thinking. Not until we have learned to think in terms of unity can we hope to find such oneness of purpose as to make us articulate, living people.

If Wellesley is to justify its existence, it must stop a moment, beat out the lumps in its life, and force each individual to attain a singleness of aim. Through lack of synthesis our debaters lost this year. Because we have divided our interests our discussion groups cannot be a success. Because we haven't stopped to think—or even dared to stop—War Relief has suffered. We are in a vicious cycle, where each day adds its burden of unsolved problems, before which we shrink and fly. We haven't time to look them in the face. Occasionally we make some good resolutions—and stop there.

We are all here to study, if only to get through. Since we unite in it, and came because of it, our academic work is the place to begin our unification. Perhaps the Faculty could aid in teaching us how to "think out the problems" given in our courses. We might gain in being forced to make up our own minds. In our study, some of the lumps can be pressed out by discovering the common basis of truth in all our work. As we are trained to see the relation between Latin and Civics, we can also find such relations between War Relief and the Barn. Hysterical action will give way to well-considered planning, and public opinion may even approach a point of stability. As we recognize the great purposes in our lives, we may cease to classify all as academic and non-academic in the continuous relation of the whole. We shall find real community of aim as each organization takes its place as the exponent of an all-college interest.

But, after all, the solution of our lumps rests with each separate girl. Even if we do not, as a college, keep "silent time," we can all sit down quietly to think our way through our problems, examine our purposes, and make our decisions. And if each girl can so achieve a unity of purpose that her life must count to that end, Wellesley will have no need to justify its existence. We shall bring to our work independent initiative and courage, and gain from it strength and inspiration. We shall be not a mere congregation of college girls but a body of American women. Until we individually find new resolution in purpose, we have shirked the duty of educated people in this war. Can we start today to live out our motto *Non ministrari sed ministrare?* J.

BIG PARADE!

Grand Patriotic Parade, on West Playground, Saturday, May 18th, at 3.30. All members of the College. Expect to have 2000 at least in the procession. Band. Flags. Students on horseback. Military marching, gymnastics, dancing, and games. Everybody is coming. Faculty and Seniors in academic robes. Others in special costume. Dancing after the exercises. If every member of the college will take one ticket at fifty cents, we can promise $1000 for the Wellesley Unit (Red Cross). Let us make $2000. See posters for detailed information.

THE WHEREABOUTS OF 1919.

The members of the class of '19 sincerely regret that their absence was so keenly felt by the children of '20, at their little play funeral on the Saturday evening immediately preceding this last one. Although modestly conscious of the added pleasure that her presence must add to any social function whatsoever, she decided that too much joy was perhaps unfitting for such a solemn occasion, fully realizing what a lasting bond has joined many members of '20 to their mathematics books, and the consequent sorrow inevitable in the final parting.

Should '20 again indulge in some innocent pastime of a less deeply serious nature—such, for instance, as a marriage to some king of Israel, '19 would be charmed to assure the success of the festivity by her presence.

1919 SUBSTITUTES BANDAGE FOR BADINAGE.

There is a battle raging in Wellesley! It is to be hoped it won't be a "fray," for its nature would make ravellings disastrous. 1919 has challenged 1920 to a contest to see which of these classes can make more surgical dressings from Monday morning, May 6, to Friday evening, May 10. The contest will be judged first, 80% for number of compresses made and second, 20% for the percentage of the class working on the compresses in Shakespeare House during the week. The challenge was given after chapel on Friday morning, May 3, and was formally accepted by 1920 when their president picked up 1919's gauntlet which took the form of a bundle of compresses.

SING, OH SING.

The Barn was never more crowded than on Friday, May 3, the night of Song Competition. As each class came round to position to sing the enthusiasm of all the college rose. It burst in a storm of applause when the judges pronounced the Seniors the best singers and the Juniors possessors of the prize song-words and music.

One of the results of the very successful innovation to stimulate college singing was the splendid work of the Freshmen and their leader, Laura Chandler. Another was a quartet of new songs—something to go into the new Song Book. To Professor Macdougall belongs credit for putting through an enthusiastic revival of Competition Singing without the addition of troublesome practices.

THE A. K. X. PLAY.

As there seems to have been some misapprehension in regard to the purpose of giving the Alpha Kappa Chi play this spring, it seems advisable to state officially at this time that the play is to be given not primarily as a commencement activity, but as the society's contribution to the Red Cross. The expenses are being kept to a minimum: Miss Bennett is coaching the play and Miss Besler directing the chorus as their bit of patriotic service; due to the present daylight saving plan, the play is to be given from a quarter of seven to a quarter of nine, thus eliminating all artificial lighting, normally one of the heaviest items of expense; all necessary scenery and many of the costumes have for some time been in the possession of the society.

By turning over the net proceeds of the Alpha Kappa Chi play to the Red Cross, the members of the society consider that they are accomplishing more in a constructive way for war relief work than by directing the same time and energy into the usual channels.

Dorothy H. Dennis,
Faculty Member of A. K. X.
Executive Committee.

A MODERN TREASURE ISLAND.

A Treasure Island that has proved far more interesting to many Wellesley girls than one within the covers of a book is to be found in Long Island Sound, a little way out from Stony Creek, Conn. It was purchased several years ago by Dr. Coffin's church and has been used since as a vacation home for members of his congregation who would be unable otherwise to get away from New York during the summer. The house with its huge porch, the bowling alleys and observation tower, the rocky, pine-tree covered island, the bathing beach and the boats, the fresh air and fine views have been enjoyed to the full by mothers and children in June and September and by young girls in July and August for the two weeks' outing allowed to each group of about fifty. Where do the Wellesley girls come in? To help, of course. To teach swimming and rowing, to coach base ball and run off field day events, to accompany motor boat parties and picnics, to get up some sort of entertainment for each evening, vaudevilles, fancy dress balls, amateur theatricals in the tiny "theatre," marshmallow roasts about the bonfire on the rocks, and anything that ingenuity can devise. The more ambitious have even attempted circuses and "Tree day" dancing. In June and September, stories must be told, games organized, hand work supervised, and bread buttered for the little East side kiddies, and the mothers must be given "the time of their lives," just such times as they missed in their youth.

Dr. Coffin often says he thinks they couldn't run the island home without the Wellesley girls who go in groups of two or three with no remuneration except the pleasure of helping and incidentally receiving as much as they give for two weeks. Many are the lasting friendships between college girl and factory or shop girl begun in the camaraderie of Treasure Island and many have been the joyful reunions in New York at Christmas or Easter vacations.

The dates for the parties this year are June 17-29, July 1-13, July 15-27, July 29-Aug. 10, Aug. 12-24, Aug. 26-Sept. 7. If any girls who have been before wish to go again will they please let Miss Streibert know the dates they prefer as soon as possible. Any others who think that they and Treasure Island have something to offer each other will find in the Christian Association office application blanks which should be filled out and given to Miss Streibert very soon.

CONSUMERS' LEAGUE.

The National Consumers' League has seen fit for several reasons to discontinue the use of its label. This label was given to manufacturers of goods whose factory conditions met the requirements of the League. To the consumer it was a sign that the goods purchased were made under sanitary conditions and in accordanceae with our laws for child labor and employed women. The chief aim of the college League was to promote the purchase of labeled goods, since the college girl is a buyer to a considerable extent. What then is she to do now that there is no label, no tangible thing which she can demand? There are several ways, which are of equal importance. There are the Minimum Wage question, the summer half holiday for women in stores and the week's vacation in the summer time; also there is the opportunity to make oneself familiar with the laws of one's state in regard to child labor and hours for working women. Any one of these are vital questions, more so now than ever before because so large a part of our industrial world in these war times is composed of women workers. Are you going to strengthen the economic line, here at home, by giving them opportunities for the most efficient work? Now is the time to start.

E. L. R.

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WILL PRESENT THE CORRECT STYLES IN SPORT AND TAILORED WEAR FOR THE SUMMER AT THE

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MAY 16-17, 1918

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MAGNOLIA, MASS.

WINTER BRANCH
PALM BEACH, FLA.

MINUTES OF THE HOUSE.

The first meeting of the House of Representatives was held on May 2nd. Charlotte Penfield was elected Speaker, Elizabeth Cox Secretary, and Dorothy Doremus Social Schedule Officer for next year. The question of Freshman membership to the House was decided by the carrying of a motion to the effect that fifteen Freshmen should be elected, one in each of the fifteen districts by nomination from the floor and two informal ballots. The suggestion that the present members of the House should form the House of next year without re-election except in the case of vacancies caused by members leaving college or holding other offices was not put through.

A letter from Washington was read requesting our approval of a bill for War Time prohibition. This is at present before the National House. It was decided that the opinion of a committee appointed by the Christian Association Board should be presented to the House for decision.

ELIZABETH COX, *Secretary of the House.*

MORE AUTOGRAPHS.

Very gratefully we acknowledge another generous gift of autographs from ex-President Hazard: letters from noted clergymen,—Bishop McVickar of Rhode Island, Bishop Potter of New York, Dr. Henry van Dyke, and Dr. Donald Sage Mackay; a cordial letter from President Hadley of Yale; a letter from Donald C. French, the famous sculptor to whose genius we owe our Alice Freeman Palmer memorial; a letter from Miss Theodora Johnson, an educator of Bristol, England, accompanied by a note of introduction, remarkably clear and simple in phrasing, from William James; a precious little note from Elizabeth C. Agassiz; and, as supplement to the Fiona McLeod signature so recently given us by Miss Hazard, a delightful letter signed William Sharp. A peculiarity of this letter is that the last sentence is so thoroughly crossed out that no inquisitive eye can discover what it was that the writer decided not to say. Miss Hazard declares that this happy result is best obtained by scribbling the word *apples* over any writing one wishes to obliterate.

To Mrs. Alma Mosenfelder Drey, Wellesley, 1911, we are indebted for three very modern but no less welcome letters from Max Eastman, Upton Sinclair, and Sara Teasdale Filsinger.

Another group of interesting autographs, as many as the Muses, has come to us from Miss Anna Palen, Wellesley, 1888: signatures of Elihu Root, John Sherman, James G. Blaine, W. J. Bryan, together with letters from Henry George, Joseph Wheeler, Josiah Strong, President Angell of Michigan, and by way of climax, Benjamin Butler.

K. L. B.

On the opening on May 3 of the exhibition of portraits by Mr. Leo Mielziner of New York, the artist addressed the Studio Classes in the Art Gallery, describing his methods and informally discussing the artists' point of view. The talk brought to the students the life of the studio and awoke much enthusiasm.

WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF NURSING

Nursing offers to women an opportunity for patriotic service, a splendid preparation for life and a profession of broad social usefulness.

Washington University gives a three years' course in Nursing. Theoretical instruction is given in the University, clinical instruction in the wards of the Barnes and St. Louis Children's Hospitals, Washington University Dispensary and Social Service Department. Six months' credit is offered to applicants having an A.B. or B.S. degree from this college.

Address inquiries to Supt. of Nurses, Barnes Hospital, 600 So. Kingshighway, St. Louis, Mo.

A VACATION SUGGESTION.

It is a common occurrence for college girls to spend part of their vacations at settlement houses. A new departure was recently made by a group of eight girls from Smith College who spent one week of their Easter vacation at the Psychopathic Hospital in Boston, studying the social service department in relation to the hospital and the community.

They attended the social case discussions, medical staff meetings, visited the wards, heard special lectures on certain phases of psychiatry and social work by the Chiefs of the Psychological, Social Service, and Out-Patient Departments, the Chief of the Staff, and the Director of the hospital. They also visited some four or five institutions dealing with social cases presenting both economical and mental problems. On the last day the girls attended a luncheon given by a group of Smith social workers in Boston.

The advantage of such a "hospital week" is obvious. In no other way can girls get such a first hand view of what the work really means.

Any girls who wish to make such a visit this summer, should consult with the undergraduate representative of the Intercollegiate Community Service Association, Miss Margaret Littlehales, who will make arrangements with the Chief of Social Service at the Boston Psychopathic Hospital.

THE WOMEN OF FRANCE.

Tuesday afternoon Mlle. Clément gave a most fascinating talk on *The Women of France.* She took her audience first to the country of France, showing how the women have taken the place of their husbands in the work in the fields, and have raised normal crops for three years. As proof of the ability of the French peasants, she gave the example of one woman thirty-five years old, who was overseer of thirty healthy German prisoners granted to her by the government for work on her farm. She managed them easily and with no complaints on their part.

The turn that women's work has taken in the cities is both unique and satisfactory: the trade that the man had before the war became the trade of his wife when he went to the front. The competence of women filling the place of men in making shells is surprising. The women are more expert in this exacting trade than men. Fewer shells are discarded as imperfect since they have been made by women than when made by men.

Educated women are invaluable in the capacity of nurses for children, superintendents of factories, instructors in schools, etc. As to schools, not one has been closed since the beginning of the war. Even in the most dangerous sections of the country, school is held under ground. In one city, a young woman of twenty-two taught daily a class of seventy pupils.

Mlle. Clément herself made the capability of the French women seem near and vital to us. Her vitality made it all the more possible for us to see the industrious women of France who, as they work, think only of their country.

C. G., '20.

PATRONS OF THE ARTS! ATTENTION!

Here is your opportunity to help the Wellesley War Relief Organization, and at the same time become familiar with the work of Wellesley's newest poets. *Experiments,* a volume of verse by students in the Poetics Course of the Department of English Literature, contains nearly forty poems selected from a large number written by the class. It is twenty-five cents a volume, and all proceeds go to war relief. Copies of this limited edition may be obtained from E. Pickett, Stone; G. Taylor, Tower Court; and B. Kenyon, Claflin.

Have you heard about the newest war-time styles?

Have you seen the organdies in styles of 1866?

Do you know about *sashes?*

What about an extra sport skirt?

You can practice war-time economy with *Best* sport hats and with sleeveless coats, too. Best's specialize in *such* smart togs at *moderate prices.* Have you seen the new chemise dresses?

It's all a matter of style—*some of the smartest lines at the display are blouses marked* $3.00. Of course there is a wide variety of others higher.

Shoes, stockings, summer undersilks—dainty knick-knacks of all sorts, too.

Last and *perhaps best of all in the minds of many* girls, will be the smart camping outfits. Wool Jersey, tubable things—*all the latest.*

Display of smart sport clothes and new mid-summer styles at Wellesley Inn, May 20th & 21st, by

Best & Co.

Fifth Ave. at 35th St.
New York

BONWIT TELLER & CO.

The Specialty Shop of Originations

FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET, NEW YORK

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Unusual and Original In

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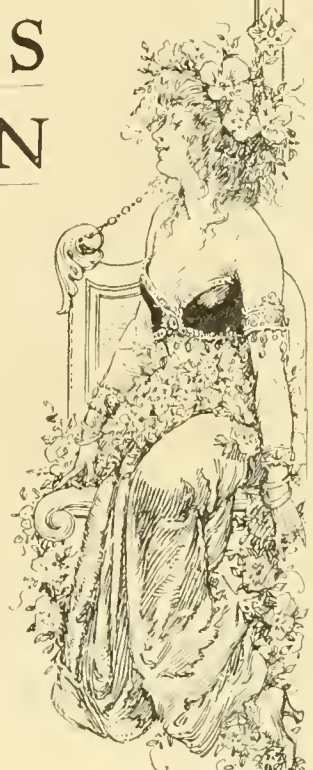
to be held at

Wellesley Inn

May 13th, 14th & 15th



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B·T

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VOCATIONAL DEPARTMENT

STANDARDS FOR WOMEN WORKERS.

The Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense has recntly adopted as its standards for women in industry those issued by the Ordnance Department of the Army. The "ordnance standards," as given in a Summary of Recommendations to Arsenal Commanders and Other Employers, provide:

1. *Hours of labor.*—Existing legal standards should be rigidly maintained, and even where the law permits a 9 or 10 hour day, efforts should be made to restrict the work of women to 8 hours.

2. *Prohibition of night work.*—The employment of women on night shifts should be avoided as a necessary protection, morally and physically.

3. *Rest periods.*—No woman should be employed for a longer period than four and a half hours without a break for a meal, and a recess of 10 minutes should be allowed in the middle of each working period.

4. *Time for meals.*—At least 30 minutes should be allowed for a meal, and this time should be lengthened to 45 minutes or an hour if working day exceeds eight hours.

5. *Place for meals.*—Meals should not be eaten in the workrooms.

6. *Saturday half holidays.*—The Saturday half holiday should be considered an absolute essential for women under all conditions.

7. *Seats.*—For women who sit at their work, seats with backs should be provided, unless the occupation renders this impossible. For women who stand at work, seats should be available and their use permitted at regular intervals.

8. *Lifting weights.*—No woman should be required to lift repeatedly more than 25 pounds in any single load.

9. *Replacement of men by women.*—When it is necessary to employ women on work hitherto done by men, care should be taken to make sure that the task is adapted to the strength of women. The standards of wages hitherto prevailing for men in the process should not be lowered where women render equivalent service. The hours for women engaged in such processes should, of course, not be longer than those formerly worked hy men.

10. *Tenement house work.*—No work shall be given out to be done in rooms used for living purposes or in rooms directly connected with living rooms.

SOCIAL WORK.

Social Work as a profession is worthy of and ought to have consideration by the college-trained woman who is reaching a decision as to her future work. Just now we are thinkiug particularly of that phase of social work that has to do with case work as applied to the rehabilitation of families and individuals. This is the work of the Charity Organization Societies, as it is also the work of the Home Service Section of the American Red Cross.

Social case work is the profession of social diagnosis and treatment of individuals or families as separate units and never in the mass. It has a technique just as carefully worked out as is the technique of the medical profession. Knowledge of this technique and ability to use it can only be acquired through a special course of training. The demand for trained social workers is heavy, and all who take training and prove their fitness for the tasks of social work will find positions. It can almost be said that at present the woman who has had such training might select her own location.

There are schools where a longer or shorter period may be spent in preparation for this work. The Associated Charities of Pittsburgh (Pa.) offers a three months' course which includes not only theory but actual field experience under instructors of proved ability. One of these courses will begin shortly after the close of college. We are glad to offer this course without tuition to properly qualified students. Application for admission to this school should be made and information can be obtained by addressing the Secretary, 535 Fulton Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

A large, probably non-resident private school in a large city in the Middle West needs teachers as described below. Under present conditions the fact that a man is mentioned in several cases need not deter a woman from applying.

72. Woman, First Grade, $750-$1,000.
73. Woman, Second Grade, $750-$1,000.
74. Woman, Music (all grades) $500-$1,000.
75. Woman, High School English, $1,000-$1,500.
76. Woman, 6th Grade and Arith. 5. 6. 7. $750-$1,000.
77. Man, Physical Education, $800-$1,200.
78. Man, Science, Grades 7, 8 and High School, $1,200-$1,700.
79. Man, Manual Training, $1,000-$1,600.
80. Woman, Cooking, Sewing, Household Arts. Grades and High School, $800-$1,000.
81. Woman or Man, Art, Primary, Grammar and High School, $800-$1,000.

Any one who receives the offer of one of these positions but is not satisfied with the salary named, is advised to state that fact.

The principal would be glad if some of the people secured for the positions indicated should also possess some of the following qualifications, which, though "not absolutely necessary, would add strength to the teacher's application."

First and second grade teachers qualified to teach Nature work.

Music teacher qualified to direct an amateur orchestra or Glee Club.

Teacher of household arts qualified to direct school luncheon. (That is, supervise the daily luncheon of the school children).

Teacher of Manual training or Art qualified either to do art or manual training.

In response to inquiry with postage if by mail Miss Caswell would be glad to give the name and school of the employer.

WELLESLEY'S REPRESENTATION AT VASSAR TRAINING CAMP.

Among the names enrolled for entrance to the Training Camp for Nurses to be held this summer at Poughkeepsie, New York, are those of fourteen Wellesley graduates, giving Wellesley third place in the registrations at this patriotic emergency course, which holds a three months' intensive session preparatory to the two years of hospital experience which leads to the title of registered nurse. The Alumnæ Recruiting Committee, 106 East 52nd Street, New York City, announces that the following Wellesley alumnæ have enrolled for the Training Camp:

Janet Doe, '17, Harvard, Mass.; Adelaide Stickney, '18, Arlington, Mass.; Muriel D. Knight, '12, Burlington, N. J.; Theodora B. Holmes, '17, Darien, Conn.; Jessie T. Prisch, '13, Roselle Park, N. J.,; Ruth A. Heintzleman, '17, Fairwood, W. Va.; Jennie Van Etten, '09, Kingston, N. Y.; Helen R. Martin, '13, Fond du Lac, Wis.; Louise M. Miner, '16, Salisbury, N. C.; Bertha Allen, '16, Glendale, O.; Frances B. Gnek, '14, Calumet, Mich.; Priscilla Barrows, '16, New Haven, Conn.; Frances G. Fargo, '17, Evanston, Ill.; Laura A. Draper, '12, Medford, Mass.

As enrollments are coming in every day, it is probable that other Wellesley alumnæ have added their names to this roll of honor of patriotic women who have thus answered their country's call. With Red Cross and government authorities both appealing for an enormous increase in the number of trained nurses available for war and home service, additional impetus has been given to the enlisting of college women in this most vital profession. Applications for entrance to the Training Camp should be sent to Dean Herbert E. Mills, Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, New York.

STENOGRAPHERS AND TYPEWRITERS WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN.

The United States Government is in urgent need of thousands of typewriter operators and stenographers and typewriters. All who pass examinations for the departments and offices at Washington, D. C., are assured of certification for appointment. It is the manifest duty of citizens with this special knowledge to use it at this time where it will be of most value to the Government. Women especially are urged to undertake this office work. Those who have not the required training are encouraged to undergo instruction at once.

Examinations for the Departmental Service, for both men and women, are held every Tuesday, in 450 of the principal cities of the United States, and applications may be filed with the Commission at Washington, D. C., at any time.

The entrance salary ranges from $1,000 to $1,200 a year. Advancement of capable employees to higher salaries is reasonably rapid.

Applicants must have reached their eighteenth birthday on the date of the examination.

WOMEN AS MUNITION WORKERS.

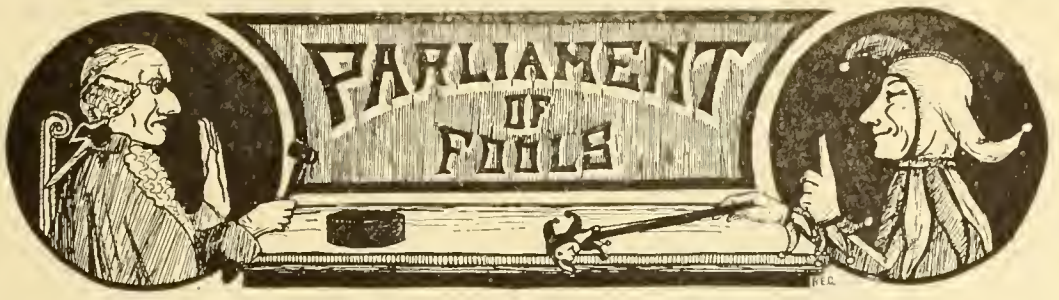
Women munition makers in England are turning out a better product than the skilled male workers of the United States, we are told by a writer in School and Home Education. The entire industrial life of the people has been reorganized on the woman basis, the writer continues, and seventeen volumes have been printed by England explaining the necessities of such a revision. Perhaps it was this that at last convinced the Englishman that his wife and sisters and daughters and also his mother might be safely entrusted with the ballot. It is to be hoped that the legislators of Massachusetts at the National Capitol will not wait for similar expression in their own country but will take confidence from the attitude of their allies and vote for the Federal Suffrage amendment when it comes up in the Senate.

EMPLOYMENT FOR PRISONERS OF WAR.

The Official Bulletin of April 23 prints in full the regulations concerning the employment of prisoners of war and of non-military persons in U. S. internment camps. The commissioned officers are not required to work, but all other men, either military men or interned aliens will be made to do so except in the case of disablement or sickness. They may be required to work for public service or, in exceptional circumstances when especially authorized by the Secretary of War, they may, upon their written request, be authorized to work for private persons or corporations. The tasks assigned to prisoners of war are not to be excessive and are not to have any connection with the operations of war. The days are to be eight hours long, except for agricultural labor when the working day will be ten hours. Except for labor performed for their own comfort or for the upkeep of the prison, the prisoners will receive a compensation. The wages go towards improving the position of the prisoners, and the halance, deducting the cost of their maintenance, is to be paid them on their release. Individual accounts for each prisoner are to be kept at the war prison barracks.

INCREASE IN WOMEN WORKERS.

The Bureau of Lahor has just issued a bulletin which shows that women workers have replaced 1,413,000 men since 1914. The government positions alone have taken over 530,000 women. Laboring men must consider what effect this vast army of women workers will have in maintaining labor legislation, and how necessary the vote is to every woman worker if she is to keep the hard-won safeguards which mean so much to labor.



1919 COMPETITION SONG.

Oh, the war's affecting Wellesley in a most peculiar way,
For some it drives to lime and seed and shovels,
While others take to arguing about the bygone Czar,
And Herbert Hoover's food conserving troubles.
Still others do intensive work with khaki colored wool
And needles click with speed that is astounding,
But these few words of counsel would apply to one and all:
Life's much more cheerful when there's music sounding.

Chorus.

So while you dig potatoes, sing,
Or hoe the young tomatoes, sing,
Chant divinely for democracy
Growl discords for autocracy
And warble when you see *a diamond ring.*
Oh, a singing reputation is a thing
That we all should struggle earnestly to bring.
Wellesley's fame will travel skyward
If we take this as our byword
Just knit a sock, and buy a bond, and sing!

A favorite entertainment now when asking friends to tea
Is to wave a gleaming diamond-bearing finger,
And the most of us may enter as the sweet Miss such and such,
'Tis as Missus So and So that many linger.
But whether your chief interest lies in pulling hearts or weeds
Or helping cheer the life of some young fighter,
If you'll exercise your voice box in the vocalizing art
You're sure to find that life is looking brighter.

ADELE RUMPF, '19.

ENNUI.

I walked into your room today
And you looked beastly bored
I thought that it would be that way
And so I wasn't floored.

I haven't had a thought for weeks
That wasn't awfully dull.
I'd like to rend the air with shrieks,
Or crack my own thick skull.

I know it's hard on all my friends
I'm sorry as can be,
But they at least can get away
And I'm attached to me.

1921 COMPETITION SONG.

Though once the Senior thought that she'd
Wear glasses to look wise
And framed with speckly tortoise shell
Her two sagacious eyes,
She thinks now of the poster that tells of her country's plight.
"Eyes for the navy is the cry"
Bone rims are out of sight.

Chorus.

For once to Wellesley blue alone
Allegiance we did bring
But—we've added two more colors now
To the red, white, and blue we sing.

The Junior, frivolous and gay,
Or so the story goes,
Did think of powder only as
Pertaining to her nose.
But "Save and Serve" is her motto now,
No more she daubs her face,
"Gunpowder must be had," she says.
Powder has lost its place.

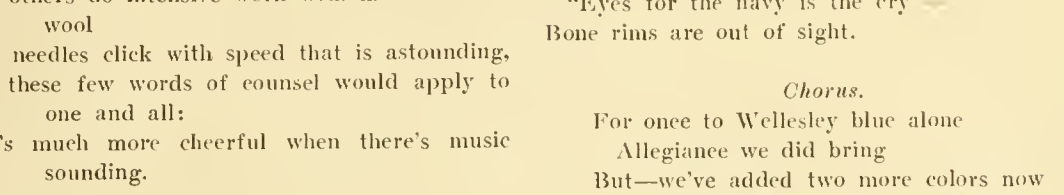
The Sophomore who is, you know,
A sweet and fetching maid,
To thoughts of clothes has often been
Unwillingly betrayed.
But *Vogue*, that baleful magazine,
No more can hold her gaze,
Dresses, you know, are passé now,
Dressings are all the rage.

If a frightened freshman were to look
Upon a verdant tree,
In days of yore she would have said
"It's very green—like me."
When now she sees that tree she thinks,
With longing plainly seen,
"If Kaiser Bill were only here
And that were *Paris Green.*"

ELIZABETH SAYRE, '21.

PASS THE GOOD WORD ALONG—IT MIGHT BE UNCOMFORTABLE TO KEEP IT.

"Our inefficient attitude!"
A patriotic platitude
That's sprung upon us daily
In a whiney minor key—
Oh, she would win my gratitude
Who'd cease to prate beatitude
And start to live these things herself
Instead of prodding me.



COLLEGE NOTES.

The three societies, T. Z. E., Agora, and Z. A., held open house from the end of step-singing on until the last possible moment.

ENGAGEMENT.

'20. Margaret Montgomery to Donald Gould Smith, U. of Maine, '17, Ensign U. S. Naval Reserves.

MARRIAGE.

'18. Lacy-Matthews. On April 17, Mona B. Matthews to Lieut. Clive W. Lacy, U. S. R., Boston Institute of Technology, '15.

MOTHER'S DAY
MAY 12
FLOWERS,

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WELLESLEY INN

HOURS FOR MEALS

BREAKFAST	8 to 10
LUNCHEON	12 " 2
DINNER	6 " 8

AFTERNOON TEA

OLD NATICK INN,

SOUTH NATICK, MASS.

One mile from Wellesley College.

BREAKFAST from 8 to 9. LUNCH 1 to 2
DINNER 6.30 to 7.30. Tea-room open 3 to 5

Tel. Natick 8610 MISS HARRIS, Manager

APPEALS TO KNITTERS.

Women are asked to make woolen garments for soldiers and sailors only.

Women who knit woolen sweaters for themselves and their civilian friends are robbing the soldiers and sailors of wool which they need in the trenches and on the wind-swept seas, according to the American Red Cross, which has sent letters throughout the States urging that steps be taken to stop this waste of wool and prevent a wool shortage.

The letter explains that many women, after knitting an article or two for the Red Cross or a soldier relative, knit sweaters, mufflers and similar articles for themselves or for friends other than soldiers and sailors. Each knitter who does this is helping to exhaust the existing supply of wool and the amount available for military clothing. *Women who wish to knit sweaters and similar garments for themselves are told in the letter that they can knit them of silk, cotton or some other wool substitute without depriving the soldiers.* The suggestion in regard to conserving the wool supply applies also to other knitted garments made of wool, and the public is urged to substitute cotton, silk, corduroy or some other material for wool wherever possible.

PORTRAIT EXHIBITION.

May 2 Through May 17, 1918.

The Farnsworth Museum takes pleasure in introducing to the college the work of Mr. Leo Mielziner of New York.

The exhibition consists of portraits of such great variety in the personality of subjects and such wide choice of medium, that there is no effect of sameness. In each portrait is seen the unique characteristics of a distinct individuality and the artist's unusual insight into human nature is evident.

Art students will be especially interested in the variety of mediums used: silverpoint with its delicacy and sureness of touch, litbograph, oil, pastel, chalk, and charcoal.

Methods vary—in the Special Correspondent (No. 26), a few bold touches present the man himself; in My Lady (No. 17) a pastel portrait, the handling is as finished as if in oil.

The subjects are as various as the methods. They are young and old, rugged and delicate. Of peculiar interest is a lithograph of General Pershing which the artist, summoned to Washington over night, executed in one sitting while the General dictated letters on the eve of starting for France. Another, a combination of water color and pastel, of Mark Twain,—true to type with peculiarities intentionally emphasized,—contrasts with the delicate beauty of the Boy (No. 8).

The exhibition will repay a careful study by art lovers.

EXHIBITION OF LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE.

During the week beginning May 6 and ending May 11, Shakespeare will be open daily for Surtecture for Women, which, has been loaned to the Botany Department for use in the course in Landscape Gardening, has now been placed, through the courtesy of the Art Department, in the Art Lecture Room, that all members of the College may have an opportunity to see it.

H. I. D.

IMPORTANT NOTICE FOR SURGICAL DRESSINGS CLASSES.

During the week beginning May 6 and ending May 11, Shakespeare will be open daily for Surgical Dressings Classes from 8.30 A. M. until 5.30 P. M. and from 7. P. M. until 9 P. M.

The sewing classes will continue as usual at Agora.

ALICE MAYNARD

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GOWNS
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ART NOVELTIES

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GERMAN PSYCHOLOGY EXPLAINED.

Why has the civilized world been forced to recognize with increasing stupefaction that the mental processes of the German nation are incomprehensible? A suggestive answer to this question and to many others evoked by the invincible arrogance, the impenetrable self-esteem, the delight in childish metaphor, the entire lack of humor with which every spokesman of Germany from Emperor to journalist has made us familiar, is given by W. Trotter in his "Instincts of the herd in peace and war," a study of the different types of gregariousness, and especially of the working of the herd instinct in species at war.

He finds three strongly marked types of gregariousness; the aggressive type of which the wolf pack is an example, the protective type exemplified by the sheep, and the socialized type represented by the bee and the ant. It is evident that the nation consciously or unconsciously following the instincts of one of these social groups would evolve along entirely different lines from one which allowed itself to be swayed by the instincts appropriate to another group. The author regards it as of epoch-making biological significance that one of the antagonists in the present conflict—Germany—has discovered the necessity and value of conscious direction of the social unit. Given this direction however, along what lines was it fated that the nation should evolve? Mr. Trotter points out that the form of socialized gregariousness is only possible for a people whose political evolution proceeds on democratic lines. The protective type of gregariousness having no appeal to an ambitious people there remains only the aggressive or lupine type of society. As the author points out, "The wolf in man, against which civilization has been fighting so long, is still within call and ready to respond to incantations much feebler than the German state could employ."

There are numerous examples of the correspondence of German psychology to instincts of the lupine type. The fierce aggressiveness which regards the enemy as an object of hate, and the overmastering desire to intimidate him by frightfulness are outstanding characteristics of the Germany we know today; while her dependence upon mass action in battle and the prevalence of war cries and shibboleths (i. e. "God punish England" and the Hymn of Hate) are minor examples which immediately suggest the psychological reversion to type. Germany's failure to understand the world outside herself is notorious. Basing her propaganda on the only national motives she understands, fear and self-interest, she fails utterly in states where the socialized type of gregariousness is highly developed, and succeeds with barbarous states like Turkey, "that patriarch among wolves."

The author regards this war as one of contending social species and of great biological significance. His analysis of the psychology of England, the typical antagonist of Germany, and his hints as to the bearing of the psychology of the two types on the conduct and outcome of the war are very stimulating and suggestive.

E. D. R.

OUR RESPONSIBILITY TO THE FUTURE.

Those who were at Billings Hall Wednesday evening, May 1, heard Mr. Balch of *The Boston Transcript* give a strong appeal to all Americans, and particularly to young people, to stand firm in defence of the ideals for which the Allied Armies are fighting. Mr. Balch told first of the lies on which Germany bases her side of the war, of her treatment of Belgium, and of her plots to spread German influence throughout the world. It is our opportunity and our duty, he said, to check this influence, to guard the ideals of truth and justice, and by our personal sacrifice to uphold them as the guiding power and protection of civilization. Our ideals must be based upon religion,—not so much the orthodox religion of churches, as the personal religion of every man and woman,—and it is only by religious faith that we may hope to win a permanent foundation for the civilization of the future.

HEARD ON THE LAKE.

The languid young thing being paddled by her devoted roommate, lifts her head dreamily from a pillow and murmurs—"This sure is canoe-bial bliss."

Alumnæ Department

(The Editors are earnestly striving to make this department of value by reporting events of interest to Wellesley Alumnæ as promptly and as completely as is possible. The Alumnæ are urged to co-operate by sending notices to the Alumnæ General Secretary, Miss Mary B. Jenkins, or directly to the WELLESLEY COLLEGE NEWS.)

ENGAGEMENTS.

'08. Henrietta W. Roberts to Rev. Harold G. Booth, Bowdoin, '06, of Portland, Me.

'11. Alice Waterman to Lieutenant Francis T. Ward, U. S. A., of Chicago, Ill.

MARRIAGES.

'12. Purinton-Hart. On April 28, at Waterbury, Conn., Dorothy Hart to Lieutenant Forrest G. Purinton. Address: 1725 17th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

'17. Boyden-Beebe. On April 26, at Upper Montclair, N. J., Florence Beebe to Quartermaster Sergeant Robert Wetherbee Boyden, Q. M. C. N. A.

BIRTHS.

'08. On April 20, at El Paso, Texas, a third daughter, to George Rolmer LeBaron (Laura Townsend '04-'06).

'09. On April 18, a son, Harold Brigham, to Mrs. Harlan True Stetson (Florence M. Brigham).

'14. On April 20, a son, George Edward, Jr., to Mrs. George Edward Akerson (Harriet Blake).

DEATHS.

'97. On March 28, in Verona, N. J., Mrs. Elizabeth Sands Simonds, mother of Mary *Simonds* Johnson.

'03. On April 28, in Lakehurst, N. J., Mrs. William A. Torrey, mother of Elizabeth Torrey.

'11. On April 19, Ada Bothwell ('07-'08).

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

'10. Mrs. Paul Howard (Dorothy Dey) to 23 Myrtle St., Winchester, Mass.

'16. Mrs. Marion *Bassett* Luitweiler to 73 Pomona Ave., Newark, N. J.

WELLESLEY WAR SERVICE COMMITTEE.

The committee wishes to announce that after May 20, and until further notice, the Wellesley War Service work room at 419 Boylston St., Boston, will be open only three days a week,—Monday, Wednesday and Friday from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. Everyone will be interested to hear that about 3,300 garments were sent over with the Unit as personal baggage, the members taking ten trunks and four large extension cases. The committee hopes to send in this way many more garments with the next four people who will go to complete the Unit.

Miss Stimson will be glad to have all outstanding pledges paid as soon as is convenient. Money should be sent to Miss Candace Stimson, 277 Lexington Ave., New York City.

ALBANIA.

On Saturday evening, May 11, there is to be a lecture in Billings Hall on the subject of Albania, by Mr. H. Charles Woods. No one in America knows more about Albania than Mr. Woods. His slides are from his own photographs.

OUR TWENTY CARROT.

1920 capped the climax of our series of Liberty Loan parades when she appeared en masse at step-singing last week headed by a group of horsewomen, Red Cross nurses, etc., as well as the Goddess of Liberty in a certain dark green Buick. Last but not least appeared two farmerettes trundling in a wheel-barrow the only 20-carrot in captivity. The latter demonstrated the patriotism of even the vegetable kingdom when the *Star Spangled Banner* was sung by endeavoring to stand up upon the place where her feet ought to have been.

For out-dooring a skirt of beige Khaki-Kool is topped with a jacket of green Khaki-Kool with waistcoat and collar of Hero Crepe Batik. The tam crown hat is also of the Khaki-Kool.

Certainly You Will Wear Silks

BECAUSE

Patriotism demands Silks to conserve wool
Economy recognizes Silk as the fabric of Service
Fashion decrees Silk as the logical spring fabric
Beauty finds in Silk its counterpart

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A VISITOR FROM YALE.

On Friday afternoon next, May 10, at 5 o'clock, in Billings Hall, a lecture on Marlowe will be given by Professor C. F. Tucker Brooke of the English Department of Yale. Professor Brooke, as a Rhodes scholar from West Virginia, took an Oxford first-class some twelve years ago and has since published several notable books bearing on Shakespeare and Marlowe. He is the leading Marlowe scholar in this country. Come and hear him.

K. L. B.

SURGICAL DRESSINGS REPORT.

TOTAL SENT THIS SEMESTER.

Previously published	15,528
April 29 Compresses	9,270
Gauze pads	81
Oakum pads	37
May 1 Compresses	2,300
May 6 Compresses	1,830
Compresses made May Day (a few not yet turned in)	18,720
Total	38,378

KATHLEEN MURPHY.

TUFTS COLLEGE MEDICAL AND DENTAL SCHOOLS

The Tufts College Medical and Dental Schools are co-educational, and provide women with an opportunity for entering vocations of great possibilities.

The requirement for entering the Medical School is that the candidate shall have a diploma from an accredited high school and two years of medical preparatory work covering Chemistry, Biology, Physics, English and either French or German.

Tufts College Dental School admits graduates of accredited high schools on presentation of their diploma and transcript of record covering fifteen units. Many successful women practitioners are among its graduates.

Tufts College has announced that it will give a summer course in Chemistry, Biology and Physics, so that college men who lack these subjects may enter the Medical School in September, 1918.

The Tufts College Medical and Dental Schools already have several hundred graduates holding commissions either in the Army or Navy.

For further information, apply to

FRANK E. HASKINS, M.D., *Secretary*,

416 Huntington Avenue, Boston, Mass.

COLLEGE CALENDAR.

Friday, May 10. 5 P. M. Billings Hall. Lecture by Professor Tucker Brooke on *Marlowe.*
8 P. M. Billings Hall. Third reading in the series offered by the Department of Reading and Speaking. Lecture and reading by Charles T. Copeland.

Saturday, May 11, 8 p. m. Lecture with lantern slides by Mr. H. C. Wood. Subject: *Albania.*

Sunday, May 12. Houghton Memorial Chapel.
11 A. M. Chapel service as usual.
7 P. M. Vespers.

Wednesday, May 15. Christian Association Meetings.
7.15 P. M. Billings Hall. Speaker: Miss Rachel Snow, '11. Topic: *Wellesley in Topic.*
7.15 P. M. Eliot Hall. Leader: Josephine January, '19. Topic: *The Second Mile in College Life.*

Thursday, May 16, 8 P. M. Zoology Building. Meeting of the Bird Club.

Friday, May 17. Fourth lecture in the Reading and Speaking Series.

EFFECT OF THE WAR ON FRENCH LITERATURE.

M. Louis Delamarre, Docteur ès Lettres, Secretary-General of the Federation of the Alliance Française in this country, and professor of French literature at the University of New York, spoke in French last Thursday evening at Billings Hall on *The Effect of the War on French Literature.* If M. Delamarre's vocabulary was somewhat beyond the range of the average American college student, his clear enunciation and his deliberate speech made it a pleasure to listen to his lecture.

M. Delamarre characterized the French literature of directly before the war as strongly influenced by the Nietzsche doctrine of the Superhuman and the French doctrine of dilettantism. The first tends to do away with all pity and with the Christian principle of service, and to justify the development of the strong individual at the expense of his weaker brothers, as the superhuman man has no duty but to himself. For the last twenty-five years the superhuman hero has appeared consistently in the novel and on the stage in France. During this period, too, writers have worked individually without forming definite schools of writing, without attempting harmony of thought.

The dilettant is wafted on every breeze, guided by the impression of the present moment. He affects a superficial interest in all as he passes, taking refuge in irony, resorting to evasive answers if questioned on any subject. He disregards the three fundamental ideas in classic literature, mysticism, patriotism and morality.

The war is fast doing away with the doctrine of individual development. The spirit of sacrifice and service between individuals and between nations is now dominant in France. Since August, 1914, there has been unity of purpose and wholehearted willingness on the part of the people to be guided by the nation's leaders. The dilettant is no longer à la mode conspicuous before the war, he has proven himself to be the exceptional, rather than the average Frenchman. Mysticism, patriotism, and morality are again to appear in French literature.

M. Delamarre, in closing his address, prophesied a rich period of French literature, to come shortly after the end of the war. The medley of war literature now on the market is not the war literature which will live. As Victor Hugo wrote his épopée of Napoleon I long after the first impressions which inspired the writing of the poem, so the men now in the trenches will later give to the world the story of the war. This literature will be purely national; it will be aglow with fire of patriotism; it will reveal to the world the soul of France.

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HOPEFUL FACTS ABOUT ENGLAND.

The lecture of Mr. S. K. Ratcliffe in Billings Hall, Friday afternoon, May 3, was particularly interesting and illuminating in that it pointed out the fundamental changes in England both present and those probably in the near future, from the point of view of a well known exponent of the British Liberal party.

Mr. Ratcliffe said that the outstanding change which no one who had known the England of 1914 and the England of today could fail to notice was that of widespread government control. The idea of government control of industry is fairly universally accepted as a phase of the changing order, but we greet with surprise the kind of government control which enters intimately into our daily lives. Yet the Englishman is becoming inured to a system whereby he procures his food only through an individual food card of government issue. Mr. Ratcliffe told us that he himself had not been permitted to leave England until he had turned in his "sugar card" to the government. It is really communal citizenship to which the English are at present being introduced. Another most interesting phase of government control has been worked in the munitions industry. In the early months of the war, when it was seen that Mr. Kitchener could not by himself manage the country's war supplies, there was created a ministry of munitions under Mr. Lloyd-George. It was a comparatively easy task to gain control over 5,000 munitions plans; but the problem of gaining the co-operation of the labor there employed was far more difficult. It took infinite tact and persuasion on the part of the government and infinite patriotism and selflessness on the part of the trades unions to procure a promise from this labor to abandon all their rules concerning hours, wages and conditions of work for the duration of the war.

Another factor in English industry and its reorganization is that of the vastly increased numbers of women workers. More than a million women are employed in the munitions factories alone and these women receive much higher wages than they did before the war. In conjunction with this fact, however, one must remember that the increase in prices has also been very great. There is a troublesome side to this situation as well as the encouraging assurance it gives us of a wider citizenship for England's women. This is the problem of demobilization. What is to become of the men in the army when the war is over? What is to become of the women who are filling their places? There are departments of government at present at work on just these problems, said Mr. Ratcliffe.

One of the greatest changes in England brought about primarily by the war is that which is indicated by the fact that she has nearly doubled her electorate. The significant part of it is that of the 16,000,000 voters enfranchised in England, 6,000,000 are women. We in the United States, who were inclined to scoff at England's conservatism, had better look to our laurels. One point of interest in the English equal suffrage amendment is that women do not become voters until they are thirty while men are enfranchised at twenty-one. Mr. Ratcliffe hastened to assure us that this could be at least partially accounted for by the desire of the government to keep the number of men and women voters equal.

All these things have happened in the face of a great challenge to democracy to justify itself. At first sight it may seem that some of these influences are in their nature autocratic, and in form the English government is tending towards centralization. But in its working out it is actuated by the principles of democracy, as is shown by the fact of the mental and spiritual awakening in all classes. Everywhere men and women are thinking of the principles and the methods of reconstruction, in the houses of Parliament, in the British Labor Party, and on the battle front. The great lesson that the war has taught us is, that before any program, whether it be for permanent peace or whatever, can gain vitality and vigor the people themselves must be awakened to the need. This is the lesson which teaches us that permanent peace can come only through a democracy. This is the lesson which Mr. Wilson is holding before the citizens, not only of the United States, but of her allies also. Wellesley cannot be too grateful to Mr. Ratcliffe for pointing this lesson so forcefully.

THE TRAGEDY OF THE NEAR EAST.

"The Armenian massacre was the greatest tragedy in all history," said Dr. Coan in his talk on the Near East on May 3. The terrible crime, though executed by Mohammedans, must be blamed on Germany for it has long been Germany's desire to bring Mohammedanism on her side even if by so doing she would draw down a Holy War. At the accession of the Young Turkish party in 1908 many reforms were promised; but this butchery far surpasses any cruelty ever perpetuated. Dr. Coan's intimate knowledge of the countries concerned, his intense feeling on the subject, his vivid stories, all made his talk one of the most interesting of the year.